





THOMAS TIGAR,  
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## THE MUSE.

From the Ohio Messenger.  
**WHAT I HATE.**  
I hate to see a lady fair  
Too fond of beaux and fashion,  
I hate to hear a madcap swear—  
Unless he's in a passion.  
Then then it does not sound polite,  
I, therefore, think it is not right.  
I hate to see a foppish clown  
Vainglorious and full of noise,  
I hate to see a miser frown,  
When parting with a dollar—  
The first brings a shallow pate,  
The last will bite at silver bait.  
I hate to see a miss of sex  
Set out to "catch a beau,"  
Or boys of twelve turn out for men,  
And boast of what they know—  
The first looks bad, the last is worse—  
All such require a proper nurse.  
I hate to see the young, or old,  
Use slanders' poisoned tongue;  
I hate to see the young too bold,  
Or old folks be too young.  
I hate, aliter, the giddy rake  
And coquette who his heart would break.  
I hate to see, at church or fair,  
A female making game—  
I hate to see a lubber fall,  
Or fools aspire to fame—  
I hate all pride and foolish forms,  
Snakes, dogs, and fleas, or thunder-storms.

**HOUSTON, GRATE.**—A correspondent, says the N. O. Picayune, writes to a story which we are very sure, is a libel upon the girl of Houston land. He says he is a bull in that region a while ago, but made no acquaintance with her after supper. When supper was over, he was surprised to find her in the kitchen, and in the kitchen with all sorts of eatables. Feeling disposed to take a share in the frolic, he stepped up to a bouncing lass, and asked if she would honor him with a dance in a dance.  
"In course I shall," said she, calling to her sister, "here, Sal, just hold my 'tater while I take a trot with this ere hus."

An earthquake gave New Harmony, Indiana, a shaking on Monday night last. We suppose she deserved it.—Louisville Journal.

We understand that the Board of Public Works have notified the contractors on the Extension of the Miami Canal, to suspend operations upon their respective jobs. The cause of this order is understood to be the uncertainty of obtaining funds to prosecute the work.—Dayton Jour.

**NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.**—Major Graham who has been employed during the summer in surveying the North Eastern Boundary has intermitted his arduous task during the winter, and is now, we are told, at Washington. He has had during the last summer, about one hundred men in his employ. The trees upon the line have been removed, on the top of the hills to the space of about one hundred feet, and lessening in width down to the valleys; and the whole line cleared and marked. The survey has been continued a few miles above the Grand Falls, very near which the line is found to run. The old line is found very crooked, and the new running with a straight line, takes in several hundred acres in the country of the United States. In some instances portions of the cleared fields of the farmers there. Some of them would at times get exasperated at the proceedings, but most of them were rather calm. About sixty miles of the line, through an unbroken forest, still remains to be surveyed.

**ANOTHER MURDER IN NEW YORK.**—A wretch named Thomas Toppan, murdered his wife on Saturday in New York, under the most aggravated and shocking circumstances. The wife wished to go to the market for a few articles, but he would not let her go, and upon attempting to take a second time to carry her wishes into effect, some angry words ensued, and the husband, who was a man of great strength, seized her by the neck, and with his right hand, he struck her on the forehead, and she fell to the ground. He then, with his left hand, he seized her by the neck, and with his right hand, he struck her on the forehead, and she fell to the ground. He then, with his left hand, he seized her by the neck, and with his right hand, he struck her on the forehead, and she fell to the ground.

**APPEALING OCCURRENCE.**—The New York Courier contains an account of a most distressing occurrence at a Menagerie in that city. Mr. David Watkins and his wife, the latter having her little daughter, four years old in her arms, were passing by a corner of a room where there was a Leopard chained by the neck, and which was so tame that it was considered unnecessary to confine it in a cage—visitors frequently playing with it as it sprang at the child seized by the head, and tore it from the mother's arms. Before the child could be released by the keeper, one of her eyes was nearly torn out, and she was otherwise horribly mangled. Surgical aid was immediately summoned, but it is doubted whether the little sufferer will recover; if she does she will be disfigured for life.

**MANAGEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.**—We learn that the affairs of the White House at Washington are all conducted by a colored man by the name of Wilkins, whom the President hires at a salary with perquisites, of \$1700 per annum, and who discharges all the expenses of the place. He has his office, where he keeps his accounts, employs or discharges whomsoever he pleases. His son, much of a gentleman (?) is said, is employed at a salary of 1000 dollars a year, and introduced all strange persons to the President. His daughter is also employed at 400 dollars. President Tyler has in all 18 colored persons hired—he has but two of his slaves with him as servants. This is the first time that any of our Presidents have made a colored man the chief butler of his household.—Colorado American.

**Pretty good pickings for one family.**—Jarkies, too. In these hard times it is not every family who can pocket \$3,100 out of the public crib.—The old "seer" himself, has an income considerably exceeding that of a Hooper Governor. His "gentlemanly" son is on a level with our President Judges; and the fair old "lady" Rees" matches some of the Professors in our colleges.

# FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 2.

FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1842.

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## From the Union Democrat.

**A HAPPY NEW YEAR, Uncle Sam!**  
Don't be so serious, old fellow. Give us your best. Fallen into bad hands, eh? Didn't know when you were well off—quarrelled with your bread and butter—turned to the Democrats and turned to the Whigs, and found them promising to be like bank notes—all life. Given away your woodlands, used up all the money you had—borrowed all they could and used that up—fumbling about your pocket with their tariff figures to see if they could find something there—now the holidays are come, not a far have you a four penny to make New Year's presents or pay your own servants! It's a hard case—but never mind! Just join the Trot-tallers and abjure Hard Cider as long as you live. Be sure that any chap who attempts to make you drink, intends to pick your pocket or gamble you out of your money—no mistake. Get some of Old Hickory's boys to keep your money for you, and all will come right again. The Whigs these Whigs fellows have imposed on you will be paid off as Jackson paid the old debt; and your taxes will be again reduced, as Jackson and Van Buren reduced them. Cheer up—cheer up—may be a "happy New Year" is before you, and I warrant you will never be found with less than a levy in your pocket after three years from the 1st day of March, 1842. No lying tales, no promises neither, but genuine yellow metal and white heads—Benton mint-drops, yellow and white, drawn from God Almighty's bank, which never fails nor makes false promises.  
"Hail, Columbia, happy land!"

**A GREAT WORK OF ART.**—The Box Tunnel.—The Great Western Railway, England, is a magnificent work, and is marked by many extraordinary indications of labor and enterprise. It is the longest independent line of railway completed in England. The Box Tunnel, which forms one of its principal features, passes through a B x Hill, between Chippenham and Bath—a part of which is 400 feet above the level of the railway. The tunnel is 9680 feet long, 33 feet high, and 35 wide, to the outside of the brick work. The excavation amounted to 414,000 cubic yards of earth and rock. About 40,000 bricks were used. A ton of gunpowder and a ton of candles were consumed every week for 2 1/2 years, and 1100 men and 250 horses were kept constantly employed. For a considerable distance the tunnel passes through free stone rock, from the fissures of which there was a constant issue of water. This formed such an impediment that the work was on one occasion discontinued for a long time, but the water was finally pumped out through the agency of a steam engine of fifty horse power which threw it out at the rate of 32,000 hogsheads a day.

**Talk at his Word.**—I say, stranger, it rains," said a merchant (the other day) to a square-built Dutch dealer who was quietly passing his store; you had better step in and buy an umbrella! "I'll sell you one at half-price." "Without a word of reply, the Yankee walked in, selected one of his superior silk, and inquired the price. Five dollars, sir, we sell them at—here he ever told them five dollars, was the very proper response of the merchant, who in his eagerness for trade, had already forgotten his conditions of sale. Jonathan, coolly laying down two dollars and a half, took the umbrella and walked off, leaving the amazed merchant to calculate his profits upon the sale of his goods at half-price.

**MARYLAND.**—The assessment under the state tax law of Maryland, is estimated, will reach above 200 millions of dollars, which at the rate of taxation will produce about \$100,000. The amount which it is necessary to raise to pay interest on the public debt, &c. is \$600,000. The Legislature of Maryland, by a not decided majority, have rejected their determination to abdicate the faith of the state. A resolution was introduced to repeal the tax law, which was voted down, 56 to 21.

## BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

"If I had been ambitious I should have sought an alliance with that powerful institution, (the United States Bank) which even now aspires to no divided empire. It had been venal I should have sold myself to its designs. Had I preferred personal ease to the performance of my arduous duty, I should cease to molest it. In the history of conquerors and usurpers, never in the fire of glory, nor in the vigor of manhood, could I find an attraction to lure me from the path of duty; and now I shall scarcely find an inducement to commence a career of ambition, when gray hairs and a decayed frame, instead of inviting to toil and battle, call me to the contemplation of other worlds, where conquest ceases to be honored, and usurpers expiate their crimes. The only ambition I can feel is to quit myself to Him to whom I must soon render an account of my stewardship, to serve my fellow men, and live respected and honored in the history of my country. No! the ambition that leads me, is an anxious desire, and a fixed determination to return to the people unimpaired, the sacred trust they have committed to my charge, to heal the wounds of the Constitution, and to preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, as far as I may, that it is not in a splendid Government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratic establishments, that they will find happiness, or their liberties protected; but in a plain system devoid of pomp, protecting all and granting favors to none; dispensing its blessings like the dews of heaven, unseen and unfeigned, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce."—Jackson.

**THE FISCAL AGENT.**—The very first principle in it is for the Government to borrow of the people on its credit \$15,000,000, and issue notes for the amount. The next principle is to lend to speculators on their "race horse" bills, \$15,000,000 of the Government credit. With this credit of the Government, speculators will get possession of the produce of the people, and when their credits, which they have exchanged with the Government, fall due, they will meet by drawing another. Gradually and inevitably the whole mass of individual assets held by the Government will become unavailable, and the Government will be unable to pay its debts. The faith of the Government will be dishonored, and commercial credit sinking under universal bankruptcy, the country will be reduced to a state of anarchy, and the score of contempt of our wronged foreign creditors. This must inevitably be the result of adopting a borrowing system, and the catastrophe will be hastened by the fact that as prices rise, the inability to export produce in payment of the augmented imports of foreign goods will increase.—New York Herald.

## LIFE ON THE PRARIES.

BY T. L. NICHOLS.

We arrived at a long house on the Terra Copia, about an hour after nightfall, hungry, tired, and glad enough to find shelter. The family of the settler, consisting of himself, a fine specimen of the genus boosier, his wife who had suffered some from the repeated attacks of the fever and ague, two seven feet boys, aged eighteen and twenty, and one really beautiful black-eyed girl, of say sixteen summers; all gathered about the door to bid us welcome, inspect our traveling equipment, and take a good severe look at the strangers. There were four of our party, all stout and hungry men, and a glance at the inside of the cabin made us fear that we might be cramped for accommodations.

"Do you keep tavern, friend?" I asked of the master of the house. "Well, I reckon we don't just," replied the mistress, while her husband was busy unbuckling the belly bands. "But calculate stranger, that we can accommodate you, if you am't over nicish."

I assured her that I was not at all nicish, and that with plenty to eat and a good place to sleep, I could pass a comfortable night any where. The daughter looked up in my face with a laughing eye, and went into the house to get the supper fixings.

In a few moments, the horses were hampered and turned loose on the prairie, to feed on its verdant escabrous, and we were seated one on a chair, the rest on benches and baskets, around the log cabin. There was but one more room below, and a cockloft, floored with slender poles, the ascent to which was by a ladder. A portion of the lower room was parted off for a bed room by a couple of bed quilts, and the question how we were all to sleep pressed itself upon my mind in spite of hunger.

In an incredible short time, a bountiful meal of hot corn cake, fried bacon, and baked potatoes, were smoking on a rough pine table, destitute of a cloth; and we fell to devouring a meal that an emperor would have relished, if he had only travelled as far and been as hungry. After supper, all the news had to be told; how the world wagged on both continents; for the last newspaper, borrowed from a neighbor only sixteen miles off, was five weeks old. My companions were more fatigued than I, and so talkative, and it took the truest must come to what most interested with the fair Sally, between whom and myself there had grown up quite an intimacy.

She had given me all the news and scandal of those dignities, described with good humor satire a Methodist preacher that put up with them a week before, though her mother shook her head reprovingly, and assured me that her Sal was a wild girl, though in the main a pretty considerable of a smart one. A considerable pretty one, I thought, and looked as such.

It was growing late, and I had forgotten my fatigue. The old folks had retired behind the curtain, and the old man was snoring powerfully. My companions and the two seven foot boys had disappeared, one after the other, up the ladder, and were fast asleep; and there I sat by the pine table talking with Sally. The fire was burning low, and the clock, a Connecticut manufacture, set up on trial, was ticking merrily in the corner, its point and gilding contrasting drolly enough with the rough logs against which it hung.

"Well stranger," said Sally, "it's past ten o'clock, and I reckon you must be tolerable tired. You had better go to bed." "True enough thought I, but where. There was one little bed standing near the table, narrow and neat as could be, and evidently the usual resting place of my fair hostess. I felt better, however. The earnest insistence of the hint to retire, expressed in a momentary suspicion, if I had harbored any, was gone. "Well, I am rather fatigued," I said, "but your amusing stories made me forget it. Where shall I sleep?"

"Why in that bed to be sure," said she. "There is no room over head, and you don't want to sleep at the foot of dad's and marn's bed, do you?" And the merry creature laughed so heartily, that for a moment I forgot my quandary; but she soon reminded me again. "Come stranger, you must go to bed, or you will be tucked out to-morrow, I calculate." Kind heart! and there she sat facing my bed, and not showing the slightest inclination to move, even her pretty head, but looking so merry and so innocent that if ever a poor fellow was bothered, it was I. But I began, and removed my boots. A moment more, I took off my coat, folded it up carefully, and laid it on a stool. Then my stock. Sally chattering away, asking me a thousand questions of city life and making the most curious and original comments upon the things I told her; but did not manifest the slightest disposition to retire behind the curtain. I even went so far as to take off my vest—but here I came to a full stop. We kept on talking, and I was really, in spite of all the fascinations of my charming young hostess, looking every moment more eagerly at the white sheets and soft pillows that were inviting me to repose. But my mornitess soon removed my hesitation.

## THE PEACHES.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

A Farmer brought five peaches from the city, the finest that were to be found. But this was the first time that his children had seen any fruit of this kind. So they admired and greatly rejoiced over the beautiful apples with rosy pulps. The father gave one to each of his four sons, and the fifth to their mother.

In the evening, as the children were about to retire to sleep, the father enquired, Well, boys, how did the apples taste? "Excellent father," said the eldest. "It is a beautiful fruit, so juicy and so pleasant. I have carefully preserved the stone, and will cultivate a tree for myself."

Well don't said the father, this husbandry to provide for the future, is becoming to a farmer! "I ate mine," exclaimed the youngest and threw away the stone, and mother gave in half of her's. O, that tasted so sweet, and melted in my mouth. You, said the father, have not acted very prudently, but in a natural and child-like manner. There is still time enough in your life to practise wisdom.

Then the second began. I picked up the stone which my dear little brother threw away, and cracked it open. It contained a kernel that tasted as good as a nut. But my peach I sold, and got for it money enough to buy a farm. The father patted him on the head, saying, That was indeed prudent, but—it was not natural for a child. May Heaven preserve you from being a merchant.

And you, Edmund, inquired the father. I carried my peach to George, the son of my neighbor, who is sick with the fever. He refused to take it. But I laid it on the bed and came away. Now said the father, who has made the best use of his peach!

All exclaimed, Brother Edmund! But Edmund was silent. And his mother embraced him with a tear standing in her eyes.

**IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE ARMS.**—The London Times gives an account of a new Russian musket which is constructed on a new principle, and has just been successfully tried. It has been invented by the Baron Heintzeloupe, for the Russian Army.

Though the day was wet and boisterous in the extreme, 169 rounds of ball cartridge were fired from the Baron's gun in an inconceivable short space of time without a single failure or long fire; and indeed, from the formation of the piece itself, which has the lock placed under the barrel, immediately before the trigger, and which is further, by a most ingenious contrivance, completely secured from the action of the weather, the priming being contained in a continuous thin metal tube, impervious to moisture, and encased in the stock of the gun itself, rain or wet can have no effect on the action of a musket so constructed. It is however, the composition contained in this tube, and the simple manner in which it is acted upon, that gives the invention its great superiority over all other fire-arms now in use. The tube in question which is about eight inches long, by about one-eighth of an inch wide, contains a detonating powder sufficient for 30 primings, and is in the first place inserted in the body of the stock, under the barrel. A very simple mechanism causes the extrusion of this tube to advance over a flat topped nipple, and the cock which strikes it is so constructed, as to cut from the tube that portion which lies over the nipple, and the hammer, acting upon it, almost simultaneously produced the discharge.

**STATE OF THE OUT DOOR MARKET.**—Snow has fallen considerably; but the stock on hand is going fast. Sun.—There was a rise yesterday morning, at noon the article was fair and firm; but towards evening, it declined; and in fact at night it was down altogether. Needs.—The holders looked blue. Hides.—Very unsteady, especially in Chestnut street. A considerable fall was experienced at that quarter. Sleighs.—Large quantities going off night and day. Belles.—The lots in Walnut street yesterday were the fairest. We observed some very beautiful ones in the windows. Those in the streets generally were slightly affected by exposure to the cutting wind. Ice.—What there is, is coldly taken; more is expected in the course of the week. Dogs.—Little spoken of; barkers are heard of during the night time. Pigs.—Several lots, which had slipped through first hands, were taken by the city authorities. Moonshine.—A fair supply, and the market bright. Colds.—A glut experienced, and none wanted. Weather.—Much spoken of; only the best kind is required. Grace.—Not to be picked up in the streets. Grave Yards.—Quiet. Prospect.—Gloomy.—Philad. paper.

When you find another man doing more business than you are, and you are puzzled to know the reason, just look over his advertisements in the newspaper, and look out.

## A simple invention, leading to great results.

Our readers may not be generally aware that rail road cars are now being constructed to run on air springs or in other words on pistons, moving in air-tight cylinders. The effect is wonderful. The cars ride smooth and comfortable, and one may read and write in them easily. But this is not all. It has been found a great waste to carry heavy loads on rail roads, in consequence of the jar. This invention is a complete remedy, and flour may now be transported on rail roads, as well as on canals. The Jersey, and N. Y. and Erie rail road companies are adopting the invention.—[N. Y. Express.]

**DISTRIBUTION.**—People of the United States, look at it. Here is an act to give away three millions of dollars of your annual revenue. There is an act to tax you three millions of dollars and upwards, to supply its place. Here go three millions of dollars for which there is instant and pressing demand, not only to pay the ordinary expenses of Government but to provide for the national defence.

There is an act to borrow twelve millions of dollars to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government and provide for the common defence, and additional appropriations of over five millions for those purposes. Here is a Whig gift to the States, when the Whigs tell the people of those States that they will have to be taxed three times the amount of the gift to make up the deficiency and carry on the business of the Government.

There is a set of statesmen giving money out of the Treasury to the States, when they know that they must employ and pay collectors of revenue to take back from the people the same States the same amount of money, with a large addition to cover losses and the expenses of collection. We venture to say that this instance of statesmanship stands alone in the history of mankind.—[Washington Union Democrat.]

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.**—From the Report of the Secretary of War, it appears that the whole number of troops now in service, is 10,694, consisting of 723 commissioned, 966 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. Of the whole number, 812 absent or sick, to complete the organization of the Army, eighteen hundred and thirty eight recruits are required.

During the past year, the whole number recruited was four thousand nine hundred and twenty four. Three thousand five hundred of the troops are employed in the protection of Florida and the remainder for the garrisoning of the forts on the Atlantic, and the protection of our inland frontiers.

On the Western frontier the Indians have been kept from wars amongst themselves, and from hostile acts against our citizens. In alluding to the war in Florida, the Secretary says, "it more resembles the pursuit of animals, than a warfare with human beings, and in which the triumphs of success are mingled with pity, not far removed from contempt for an inglorious foe." He awards great praise to the energy and bravery of the troops employed in that arduous service.

Barracks are in progress at Turkey river in the Winnemago country, and at Fort Smith. At Leavenworth extensive barracks have been completed. At the West Point Academy, the Secretary recommends that new and enlarged barracks be constructed for the promotion of the health and intellectual improvement of the cadets. The course of instruction at West Point, he says, is also imperfect in the means of acquiring practical knowledge of the duties of sappers, miners and pontoniers.

The surveys of the lakes and that of the North Eastern boundary are in progress, and active preparations are making for the removal of the Red river raft. A treaty is negotiating with the Wyandot Indians, for their lands in the State of Ohio, which, it is expected, will soon be brought to a close. The attempt to negotiate with the Sac and Foxes, has utterly failed.

**REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.**—The sales of land during the first three quarters of 1841 are stated in this report to have been \$18,072 39-100 acres; and the purchase money amounted to \$1,024 923 43. The receipts into the Treasury, \$1,104,063 06. The quantity of land prepared for market but not yet advertised, is 9,876,142 acres; some further legislation, is, however, necessary before five million acres of it can be proclaimed.

amount included in any legal subdivision established by the public surveys, and because of the difficulty in the location of the lands and the conflicts with the claims of other settlers, &c. Meantime many of the Poles have received temporary employment; others have left the country; and most of them are poor. It is suggested, in the report, that scrip be issued to each individual entitled by the original grant, with the right to locate in any of the public lands subject to private entry, properly restricting the transfer of the scrip, or sale of the land.

**From the Journal of Commerce.**  
**OUR INDIAN TRIBES.**  
We have looked into the Report and Documents submitted to the Executive, by the Commissioner on Indian Affairs, with deep interest; and while we regret that no broad, comprehensive, and energetic system of policy for the benefit of the Indians is urged upon Congress, we rejoice in the evidences of improvement among several of their tribes, and that in the view of the Department "education" is to be regarded as the "great and primary object."

It seems to us a matter of high consequence, that we should seek to unite the Indian tribes in one Body Politic (or if scattered over too extended a country for this, in two) and as soon as they may be qualified for the privilege, allow them a representation (as one or more States) in the Congress of the United States. An avowed purpose of this nature, on our part, would bind these tribes to us forever, stimulate them to civilized pursuits, plant hope and generous purposes in their minds, and elevate and dignify their character. It might, and probably would, save them from extinction. Never should the friend of the red man abandon this purpose, so honorable to us, and of much promise to a deeply injured (and unless some powerful causes interpose to save) an inevitably perishing race.

The following extract from a letter of the Commissioner (Mr. Crawford) to Capt. Wm. Armstrong, superintendent of Western Territory, discloses a plan deserving much commendation. "I have," says the Commissioner, "attentively considered the expediency of establishing a manual labor Indian school at Fort Coffee. Since it became my especial duty to advance the civilization and general welfare of the Indians, by all lawful means in my control, I have uniformly considered education as the great and primary object; and shall regard myself to be fortunate if I can, while charged with the administration of their affairs, put the application of Indian school funds into such a channel as will afford them all the advantages they can receive from them; or if this may not be even to give such an impulse to official effort on their behalf, as may ultimately, but soon, place their schools upon the best footing."

"It appears to me that the establishment proposed will be, with proper direction, a measure of great consequence. The buildings have been abandoned as a fort. They are suitable for an extensive school establishment. The farm is open, so as to connect the manual labor and farm benefits, with the others; the situation is healthy, and although in the Choctaw country, it is on the Arkansas river near the boundary line, and quite convenient to the Creeks, Chickasaws, Senecas, and Shawnees, Chickasaws, and Osages."

All the advantages that could be reasonably looked for, seem to be here combined. I indulge the hope that I shall be able to make the beginning of opening a fountain of many blessings to the Indian race. This school should in my judgment, be on an extended plan. For the present, reading, writing and a competent knowledge of figures, will be all that is required [it] could be used by them. As they advance, if the disappointment that has attended all exertions hitherto shall not continue, their education may be carried to other branches. To this should be added at once, the most important auxiliary in leading them into the walks of civilized life, and necessary to their comfortable subsistence. The founders of whom I would have, at all times, at least one half of the school should be taught to sew, spin, and weave; and as we progress, it would be an excellent feature in the plan (that at the proper time I will endeavor to execute) to have the materials for clothing the whole school, which, under proper management, would make up for a year. I would further, have the mechanic arts taught in this school. I know all this will take time; but it is the outline of a plan, which I would be much gratified to be the instrument of carrying out, and which, I remain convinced, I will try to execute. With primary schools, where the young could be taught their first lessons, all over the Indian country, from which all suitable ages and stages of advancement, as many as circumstances, capacity and other considerations, made it proper to educate, rather at Fort Coffee, would be removed to the larger establishments. This would be a system analogous to those prevailing among ourselves, and give the Indians all the important test for improvement which I hold it to be my imperative duty, as far as in my power, to extend to them. To my mind it is full of promise."

This last remark is true, if the plan be wisely executed, and the institution be such as to afford the means of thorough and extensive education. The Principal should not be equal only to those who pre-ide over academies in the States, but in all respects to the ablest Presidents of the best colleges in the Union. Nothing can tend more effectively to raise a people than to endow with the best gifts of learning and intellectual and moral discipline, some choice minds from the midst of them. Twenty individuals of first ability and education will accomplish more towards civilizing a barbarous nation, than a thousand with that knowledge enough to make them vain, and too little to render them either humble or great.

The Commissioner gives a very flattering account of the Manual Labor School under the superintendence of the Methodist Missionary Society at Fort Leavenworth, where are 53 Indian boys and 29 girls, expressing regret only that the number of girls is so small, and adding "that the conviction is settled, that the civilization of these unfortunate wards of the Government, will be effected through the instrumentality of their educated women, much more than by their taught men."

It is delightful to learn, that the Cherokees and Choctaws have written Constitutions, and laws well calculated to protect individual rights; that the Choctaws and Chickasaws have become politically identified, that these last mentioned tribes will probably have 1000 bales of Cotton for exportation this year, and that in the opinion of the Commissioner they, as well as Cherokees, promise soon to be distinguishable from our citizens only by color."

Perhaps a still brighter omen of good to the poor Indians is discernible in the fact, that the powerful tribe of the Creeks (twenty thousand strong) have passed a "very severe law against the introduction of spirituous liquors into their country." Such a law enforced rigorously by all the tribes, would prove as life from the dead to the Indian race.

The immediate adoption of some broad system of policy by the government to civilize and bring under our social and political system, the Indians upon our border appears to us demanded as well by regard to our interests, as by the solemn voice of Christian duty. The suggestion of the Commissioner in regard to education, as far as they go, are excellent, and we hope they will be speedily carried into effect.

**From the Madisonian.**  
**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.**  
We hardly know how to make an analysis of a document, that is difficult to abridge, and at the same time, to convey a just view of its contents, and the scope of its arguments. It has the merit, however, of being so brief that an analysis would hardly be desired, if it were entirely practicable. The Report, embracing three separate heads, considers—

I. **The public revenue and expenditures,** which are represented in a clear and distinct manner, by which, at once, we learn the present and prospective condition of the Treasury. The balance in the Treasury on January 1st, 1841, was \$987,345. The receipts for the three first quarters of the year 23,467,072. Estimates for fourth quarter 6,943,095. Making a total for the year of \$31,397,512. The expenditures for the three first quarters of the year 24,734,346. Estimates for the fourth 7,290,728. Making a total of 32,025,063. Leaving a deficit of 627,857.

II. **Estimated receipts and expenditures for 1842.** This part of the account appears by no means flattering, because it may be too true. Receipts for 1842 estimated \$19,200,000. Estimated expenditures 32,791,010. Leaving a deficit to be provided for of 14,128,576. Such is the present and prospective condition of the Treasury.

The public land sales are not of course included in these estimates. The Secretary considers the ways and means to meet this anticipated deficit and recommends that Congress authorize—

1. The extension of the term of the balance of the loan, \$6,500,000.  
2. Re issue of Treasury notes, 5,000,000.  
3. \$2,718,570, with an additional surplus of 2,000,000 to be applied by imposts upon selected articles of imports, &c.

III. **Re adjustment of the Tariff.** This division of the subject occupies the main part of the whole Report, about two-thirds of it. It would be impossible to give an analysis of the argument in the brief space to which time and our limits confine us; and without occupying more space than we can spare, we can give no just view of the able manner in which the subject is presented to the country.

We must therefore content ourselves with stating that the main positions discussed by the report, are—

1. The difficulty of carrying into effect the provisions of the act of the 20th of March 1833, (which are to come into operation on the 30th of June next) under further legislation; as this act requires that the duties shall be assessed upon the "value of the imports at the port of entry."

2. The propriety of adopting the principle of discriminative duties, instead of ad valorem is considered at great length.



SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1842.

**ALICE WHIGGERS.**—From the news received this week from Washington we infer that the mighty Whig party are about dissolving into original elements. In fact it is already open as the late Whig party. The Bankrupt Law and the Distribution Act, the two measures which they took so much glory to themselves for enacting at the Extra Session—were in a fair way of being repealed! A resolution, introduced by a Whig member of the House of Representatives, has been adopted, by a handsome majority, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill repealing the Bankrupt Law. The law may perhaps be saved, by amending it so as to include corporations; but then it will no longer be a Whig measure, as this very feature is what the Democrats contended for, but which the Whigs, confident in their sacred strength, bitterly opposed. Without this amendment, the bill will assuredly be repealed. Nor is their other measure in a better predicament. Whig extravagance has already rendered poor Uncle Sam insolvent, and this plan of alienating his resources has shaken his credit, so that the loan of twelve millions authorized at the extra session has not been half taken. In the mean time the government is in a pinch—the members of Congress want money to pay their board and grog bills, and other little et cetera—and there is not the first cent in the treasury. The only resource now, is to issue revenue notes, and this measure cannot be carried through Congress without the repeal of the Distribution Act.

Let these two measures be repealed, and what then remains of the boasted Whig measures of the Extra Session? This Extra Session, be it remembered, was a Whig measure. The Whigs at that session had an overwhelming and overbearing majority in both branches of Congress. Apart from these two bills, what was accomplished by that Extra Session? If we remember rightly, little else was done, except to vilify, insult, and attempt to "head" a President of their own electing; to grant a large sum of money to the widow of Gen. Harrison; to create a national debt of several millions; and to squander some hundreds of thousands of the public money in the expenses of that session. If any of our readers can see the relief of these measures, or the better times that have sprung from them, we will acknowledge that they are blessed with keener optics than ours.

But the fact is, the Whig leaders are pink struck; they see the hand-writing on the wall. An insatiable and deceived people spoke to them in a voice not to be misunderstood, at the late elections. They feel that they have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Whiggery is, or soon will be, among the things that were.

**Slapp's and Noble's Reports.**—These reports are so very lengthy that we have not yet had time to examine them—nor do we anticipate much pleasure in their perusal. It is truly sickening to read the detailed account of the manner in which the bonds have been wheeled from the State Agents by a set of swindling brokers and shavers, who seem to have been the only capitalists with whom our poor Hoosier commissioners could venture to attempt negotiating their bonds.

Gen. Slapp, according to Gov. Noble's Report, is a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000, to which may be added upwards of \$40,000 of credits, which he claims, but Noble says ought to be rejected, making his delinquency exceed \$105,000! No wonder we have a "suspended debt" due us of three millions, on which we are expected to pay interest. If this debt could be cancelled, and the commissioners suspended, it would be no more than justice.

The Legislature has resolved to adjourn on the 31st inst.

**BURKE & CO.**—The indictments found by the Philadelphia grand jury against Biddle and other officers of the late U. S. Bank have been quashed for some informality.

"Little rogues must submit to fate, but great ones may enjoy the world in state." Since the above was in type, we learn that a complaint has been entered before the Recorder against Messrs. Biddle, Jaudon, and others for a conspiracy to rob the stockholders of the U. S. Bank, and that these worthies have been arrested and held to bail. The prosecutor is brother to the new postmaster of Philadelphia.

**THE PRESIDENT.**—Hon. Jas. Buchanan has been nominated by several parties in Pennsylvania as a democratic candidate for President. "This truly is 'taking time by the forelock.'" You had better wait, gentlemen, a year or two, and not endeavor to anticipate the action of a National Convention. Whig Congressmen may be allowed to neglect the business of the people, and receive their eight dollars per day for President making; but the people expect better things of their democratic editors.

The Hon. "Solitude" Erving has been nominated for the Presidency by an Ohio Whig paper. We could best him just as easily as any other Whig that might be started. Sol would not save him.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The Governor of Pennsylvania, in his late message, recommends that all banks whose charters are about to expire be wound up and closed. By adopting this course, he says, in a few years the state would be rid of a number of useless institutions which have both embarrassed the finances of the state, and promoted the present vitiated state of the currency. He also recommends that an early day, not to be later than the 1st June next, should be fixed for the redemption of specie payments. The state has lost 1,255,546 dollars by not selling out the stock they had in various banks—a measure which has been repeatedly recommended to the Legislature by the Executive.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—The citizens of Rhode Island have just determined to adopt a Constitution. They have hitherto been juggling along very contentedly under a Royal Charter granted to their great-grandfather by King Charles I. Under this charter the right of suffrage was monopolized by a very insignificant portion of the inhabitants called *freemen*; but a new light has just dawned upon those hitherto Rhode Islanders, by which they have made the important discovery that "all men are created free and equal."

**ONE.**—Ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon was nominated gubernatorial candidate, by the Democratic Convention at Columbus, on the 8th inst. Success attend him!

**ADDED COMPANION.**—The January number of this beautiful publication has been received. Its contents are entirely original, including articles from several of the most celebrated authors in America; it is embellished with two splendid engravings, and a plate of Winter Fashions. The embellishments alone are well worth the price of the work. To the Ladies—especially those not already in possession of a *Companion*—we cordially recommend this publication. The prospectus will be found on our last page.

VARRINGTON, JAN. 6, 1842.

DEAR SIR:—The Senate is still engaged in the discussion of the new "Fidelity." Mr. Woodbury made one of his best speeches against it today. The leading members of both parties in the Senate have already condemned it in unmeasured terms, and I shall be surprised if it secures the support of more than five or six members of that body.

The tariff question came up again to-day in the lower house, on a motion to empower the committee on manufactures to whom it was referred, a few days' time to send for and examine witnesses upon the question of the necessity of protective duties. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, in a very happy style, attacked the measure, and in a very eloquent manner showed up the object of this information to be to protect manufacturers at the expense of all other interests in the country. Mr. Wise followed, and told at his late allies, the Eastern Federalists, in fine style.

What a beautiful compound of heterogeneous interests and principles was stuck together in the formation of the late Whig party. I say late Whig party, because there is no such party now in existence, the whole mass having fermented and exploded, as a barrel of cider would do under the rays of an August sun. The fire from these two Whigs upon the ranks of the Tariff friends (proving too warm), the House laid the subject aside for the time, and went into committee of the whole upon a bill reported from the committee of ways and means to authorize the issue of five millions of treasury notes. They must have been the multiplication of the Whigs to be compelled to report this measure which had been so often by them denounced as unconstitutional and trifling in their opponents. But the truth can no longer be concealed that the government is ground, and the case is the last resort to save it from a perfect panic. It may be strange to some at a distance that there should be a proposition to issue treasury notes without the guarantee by the present laws are authorized to borrow twelve millions, six only of which summa has been borrowed. But the truth is, and can no longer be concealed, that the credit of the government is not such that capitalists will loan it, and it can't borrow the money. Neither is this strange; for who would lend an individual money who was annually dividing a modest set of prodigal sons the revenues derived from the cultivation of his farm, whilst he was borrowing the money to support his family? Such a course could arrive at nothing short of bankruptcy in the end. Such has been the course of this government, and such will be its end, unless it retraces its steps, and that speedily. Nothing but a repeal of that miserable and silly Distribution Act will give capitalists in this or other countries confidence in our ability to meet our obligations. I call it both miserable and silly, because it had the double effect to graze the credit of the government, and to graze the credit of the states, at the same time that it destroyed all confidence in the general government. Look at the wretched and rapid decline of the state bonds since the passing of this act. Not need any person wonder at it; for soundly the state that would be forced to borrow credit to take this miserable bribe will in the end refuse to pay its honest debt. Be not surprised, then, that a short step from a loss of self-respect to a total disaster. The man or state that will stand still and be bribed to do a dishonorable act, will soon do the act without the inducement. I must stop this vein, for it fires my blood and lumbles my pride to contemplate, much less write on this subject.

In haste, Yours, &amp;c.

JANUARY 11, 1842.

**MR. EDITOR.**—We are in a wild uproar just now. The eyes and noses are being called for the sixth time on the question of adjournment till tomorrow morning. This course is pursued by those who wish to debate further the bill to repeal the law of last winter, placing certain funds in the Bank. Mr. Hannegan made the concluding speech in favor of the repeal bill, and Brown of Ohio, moved the previous question. Marshall of Madison, wanted to speak to the question in reply to Mr. Hannegan. The vote on adjournment has been 48 to 43. The house is in a state of perfect disorganization. The scene in my estimation was disgraceful. One man calls on the minority to leave the House. Another calls for the Sergeant-at-Arms to take the other into custody. He can't do it—he can't do it—he shan't do it—he shall do it, is heard from every quarter of the House. The vote is finally taken and the bill passed and notice given that a reconsideration will be moved in the morning. We adjourn and go home grinding our teeth and muttering imprecations.

JAN. 12.

To day we are calm, and are now going on smoothly. Nothing seems so much to rouse party feeling as the Bank. Indeed, the Bank question is the only one that has arrayed party against party this winter.

Your friend from Johnson (Doctor Ritchie) plainly intimates that all those who in any way favor the Banks are Bank misers, and such charges are about the only arguments that gentleman as far as I can understand him, uses at any time to produce conviction on the minds of members.

The final vote on the "repeal bill" being up for reconsideration—the debate was continued by Bradley from Laporte, Marshall and Hannegan, and as usual resulted in the defeat of the friends of each speaker, that he had triumphed. Hannegan contended handsomely, but was not so happy on the whole, as on the evening before. Marshall made a good speech but his voice broke down. I think it most unfortunate that such feelings should be generated by this Bank question. And what is quite as unfortunate, is, that if Doctor Ritchie is right, the whole democracy of Allen is a hybrid bank minion. I hope, however, that we may outlive the imputation and do good service yet in the cause of human rights and true democracy.

The law making "White-dog" receivable for Canal Land, interest as well as principal, will be the law of the land in a day or two. The new lands lately selected in the Miami reserve, will be brought into market during the present year, and I hope that thereby "White-dog" will be made good.

Since writing the above the Governor has sent in his approval in a bill which brings more canal land into market and makes "White-dog" receivable for principle and interest.

We have just come out of committee of the whole on the Bank Committee bill. One important amendment was made in committee and concurred in by the House, to wit: the bill as reported to the House, proposed to pay the Branches at Lafayette and Fort Wayne out of the proceeds of the Wabash & Erie Canal lands—according to the amendment these with all the other branches are to be paid out of the sinking and surplus revenue funds, of which as reported by the commissioners there is the sum of \$746,855 35. The debt due the various Branches is \$693,196 48, and it is believed that a sufficient amount of this fund can be made available.

It is late and I must conclude.  
Respectfully,  
W.

LIBERTY HILL, JAN. 15, 1842.

DEAR SIR:—

I send you some tracts, drank at a celebration of the EIGHTH, at this place, with the request of a household of wretched, enthusiastic democrats, that you will publish them. Although the day was unfavorable and the roads bad, yet several hundreds were assembled, and listened to an oration, (perfection and eloquent, full of noble sentiment) and glowing patriotism, by Gabriel Schwart, Esq., a sound democrat and farmer. After which some sixty or more men down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Mr. James Myers. C. V. N. Lunt, President, assisted by Col. James R. Daly, as Vice President. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drunk.

## REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The 27th anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. While each successive year steals o'er the honored brow of this illustrious chief, it but adds new lustre to the brilliancy of the deed, and increased affection and gratitude towards its immortal hero.
2. Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans.—Next to the immortal Washington, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."
3. The victory of New Orleans.—History affords no parallel to the splendor of the achievement. It has covered the American name with illustrious that future ages in vain endeavor to emulate.
3. Cheers one gun.
4. Gen. Puckenhorn.—Hushed to sleep by Old Hickory's thunder; one hour off of John Bull; and may his next hostile effort make him a nauty.
3. Cheers one gun.
5. The President of the U. S.
3. Cheers one gun.
6. The ex-Presidents of the United States. Men of tried patriotism and incorruptible integrity, the patriarchs of a great nation—none more illustrious as soldiers, more renowned as scholars, more profound as statesmen.
3. Cheers one gun.
7. The seven brave Americans who fell at the battle of New Orleans.—Like those who fell at the plains of Marathon, they deserve immortal honors at the hands of their countrymen.
- Drunk silent and standing.
8. The second year of our Independence. How hushed the voice and mute the tongue, of those who once declared it "unbecoming in a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victory of their countrymen."
3. Cheers one gun.
9. The United States.—Like the Sun in the Solar system, may she be the centre around which all other nations shall revolve in their progress towards universal liberty.
3. Cheers one gun.
10. The Navy of the United States.—The right arm of our national defence. The names of a Jones, a Decatur, a Lawrence and a Perry have surrounded it with a halo of glory, that time can never dim.
3. Cheers one gun.
11. A well organized Militia.—The bulwark of the Thames, of Lundy's Lann and New Orleans, afford convincing proof, that none need tremble for the liberation of

our country when confided to her citizen soldiers.

Three cheers one gun.

12. Queen Victoria.—God bless her!—But if she desires to retain for the brow of the Infant Prince of Wales, her trans-Atlantic jewel, she would do well to make immediate preparation for the burning of the Caroline, and abandon her claim to the Arctostook.

Three cheers one gun.

13. The American Eagle.—Our own as well as Jove's favorite bird; let the British Lion beware of its talons.

Three cheers one gun.

14. The soldiers of the last year.—Rome gave to her heroes triumphs, Greece statues and festivals, but America gives to hers the heart's dearest treasure, the spontaneous affection and gratitude of a free people.

Three cheers one gun.

15. The Fair.—Though lost in our toasts, the first in our hearts. Whenever a liberal and invader shall hereafter dare to promise their beauty, as spoil to his ruthless soldiers, may a Jackson never be wanting to defend them.

Nine cheers three guns.

## VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Erasmus Bingham.—The citizens of Fort Wayne, may they ever be the first to do honor to military chiefs.

By Joel Hidy.—Thomas Jefferson, the Philosopher and Statesman—the apostle of liberty in the western hemisphere, may his counsels ever indicate the pathway to future generations.

By Joel Hidy.—Andrew Jackson—his arm prostrated the proud British Lion. His hand prostrated a "monster" not less dangerous to American liberty, the United States Bank.

By Albert Bass.—The President of the United States—accidents will happen in the best of families.

By James R. Daly, Vice President.—Liberty Bells and Manchester, like twin sisters, may they grow together until they become consolidated into one immense city.

By Erasmus Bingham, Esq.—Nicholas Biddle, the United States Bank, and Daniel Webster—their political life depended upon their union, may they not be separated in death.

By Dr. C. V. N. Lunt, President of the day. The valley of Fort Wayne—unparalleled in the fertility of its soil, the industry and enterprise of its citizens; the beauty and patriotism of its women.

**MURRAY FORLITER, DELAWARE.**—The Delaware State Journal says, "It is a source of extreme gratification, that while so many of the States of the Union are so deeply involved in debt, that our own (Delaware) is not only without a debt, but has an actual surplus of half a million in the Treasury." The Auditor's account, presented to the Legislature last winter shows the amount in the State Treasury to be \$616,693.22, including the School Fund, which was \$179,223.92. The estimate of the expenses for the year 1841 was \$16,414 and the State revenue for the same time \$23,310—leaving an income of \$7,396 above the outlay.

## THE BANKRUPT LAW—AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The Whig party are in a pretty condition in relation to the Bankrupt Law. On Saturday last, Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, from Clay's district, presented a petition in the House of Congress, for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, and moved that on Thursday (yesterday) a bill be reported to repeal said law. The instructions were positive to the Judiciary Committee, and passed by a vote of 112 to 88. Thus, by a majority of 24, the House resolved to undo what they did at the extra session!

The Legislature of Kentucky is said to be almost unanimous for repeal, and those who spoke on a resolution of instruction to that effect, said the people of the State were unanimously for the repeal. But in Cincinnati, the "big whigs" are taking the other side, and we shall see a real whig war that will swallow up a vast deal of that party's—Ohio Statesman.

**BANKRUPT LAW.**—At the meeting at the Custom House last evening, called by the friends of the Bankrupt Law, the following resolutions were passed by large majorities. The first resolution was passed by a majority of about three fourths, when about half of those present retired, supposing that the business was over. After much confusion, the chairman not being able to control the meeting, retired. The meeting was then reorganized, and all the resolutions submitted in a lump, and with but two or three dissenting voices:

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the late bankrupt law which passed at the extra session of Congress, so far as the same is retrospective in its operation, is contrary to the spirit, if not the letter of the Federal Constitution; that it impairs the obligation of contract, violates private right, and is at war with every principle of public policy. And in the opinion of this meeting, the best interests of society require an immediate repeal of the law.

2. Resolved, That a general bankrupt law, designed to be permanent, should be prospective in its operation upon contracts, and that all incorporated banks and other monetary institutions should be embraced within its provisions.

3. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting a prospective bankrupt law, well guarded against frauds, including corporations within its provisions, would be beneficial to the permanent interest of the country. Louisville Journal.

**U. S. BANK OFFICERS ARRESTED.**—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that on Thursday morning Mr. ASTIN MONTGOMERY appeared before Recorder VAUX and made oath against NICHOLAS BIDDLE, JOSEPH COOPER, SAMUEL JAUDON, JOHN ANDREWS, and THOMAS DUNLAP, charging them with a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of the Bank of the United States. Mr. VAUX had the process awarded. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, and Thomas Dunlap, appeared with their counsel, and gave bail to

ten thousand dollars each to appear on Thursday next at 4 o'clock, before the recorder, who will sit for a further hearing. Messrs. Andrews and Cooperbait did not appear.

**CAUTION.**—The charter of the N. H. Bank at Portsmouth, expires this day, and no provision is made for redeeming its bills hereafter. —Portland Argus.

**NEW ORLEANS BANK.**—We copy the following from the New Orleans Advertiser, of the 24th ult.

A few days since, a suit was brought in Judge Jackson's court against the Merchants Bank, for the recovery of five dollars, on a promissory note of that institution, payable on demand, the bank denied that it owed the money. Judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff, on proof being furnished that signatures were genuine. The marshal called at the bank with a writ of seizure. The cashier laid the matter before the board, and told the marshal to call again. He did so, when he was told that the bank could not pay the amount of the judgment: "I shall seize your banking house!" "It is mortgaged for more than it is worth" "Your warehouse, then?" "It does not belong to us." Whereupon the marshal returned to proper quarters!

And yet this bank dares issue its promissory notes as a measure of value to the community, and when sued to recover the amount of one of them, denies the debt, and when condemned to pay it by a tribunal of justice pleads that it has no property!

The Zanesville Gazette states that the Directors of the Zanesville Bank, have resolved to receive no further deposits, nor make any further collections, but are burning their paper and closing up their affairs.

The Chillicothe Gazette of the 14th inst. says—"The stockholders of the Chillicothe Bank met on yesterday, and passed a resolution instructing the Directors to wind up the affairs of the institution, if possible, by the 1st of January 1843. They also agreed upon presenting an offer to the State of Ohio, by which the State will be able to pay the debt due the bank, for the \$681,000 loan, in the currency receivable by the State."

We learn this morning from Wooster, that the Farmers' Bank of Canton "burst up on Monday." The Penitentiary is too good for such wholesale swindlers. —Cleveland Herald Jan. 12.

**UNITED STATES BANK.**—A new scheme has been added to the outstanding disclosures that have attended and followed the downfall of this institution. Promissory notes to a large amount, included among the assets that have passed into the hands of the assignees, are now said to be forged. This declaration is made by Mr. John M. Biddle, who being sued by the assignees, as executor of three notes promising to pay \$100,717, has put in an affidavit of denial, in which he avers that he never endorsed the said notes, or authorized any other person to do so; and that he had no knowledge whatever of their existence until he received notice of their protest. —N. Y. Com. Ad.

We are requested to caution the public against receiving notes of the Merchants' Banking Company of New York, payable four months after date, as it is believed there is no such institution, although an attempt is making in this city, and perhaps elsewhere to force them into circulation. —Nat. Intell.

## ANOTHER WIND UP.—The Cleveland Herald says:

"We learn that the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie in this city, has also commenced the work of closing up its banking operations. Wind up or resume, say the people."

## Bank Riot in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Daily Enquirer, Wednesday, January 12, 1842.

This city has been the scene of another Mob, of a most violent and disgraceful character. It commenced yesterday immediately after breakfast, and continued the greater part of the day, commencing in this time the destruction of the fixtures of the Cincinnati Bank, the Miami Exporting Bank, the Exchange Bank, and Leung's Brokerage, with most of the books, evidences of debt, and papers of each.

The Miami Exporting Company exhausted all its means day before yesterday, and closed its doors before the usual time. Yesterday morning it did not open. The Cincinnati Bank opened, but soon found that it could not possibly stand the "run" upon it, and posted up a notice that it had "suspended for twenty days." This done, an effort was made to close the doors, but failed, owing to opposition from without, and in a few minutes its office was taken possession of by the holders of its bills. Violence commenced almost immediately, and by half past nine o'clock its fixtures, books, and papers, were scattered through the streets, and the forcing of its vaults attempted.

By this time the crowd had greatly increased in size, and a few bold fellows forced the door of the Miami Exporting Company. The windows of this house were instantly battered down, its fixtures pitched to the streets, and such of its books and papers as had not been removed, destroyed. Its vault was then forced, and its contents, composed in part of defunct bills, and a little over twenty hundred dollars in specie, made way with.

There was at this time some cessation of violence, and a vigorous effort was made by the Sheriff, with a Protection squad of the Fire Companies, and ten members of the Cincinnati Guards under Captain Mitchell, to quell the disturbances, and disperse the mob. Captain Mitchell marched gallantly into the dense mass, now numbering several thousand persons, and was well supported by the small portion of his company that was with him. The protection Company followed, and took position in front of the Exchange Bank, which was threatened, but ward off attack by continuing to redeem. Captain Mitchell was soon resisted in his attempts to preserve the remaining effects of the Cincinnati and Miami Exporting Company Banks from destruction, and compelled to fire. One man was very severely wounded, and two or three slightly. About the same time the protection Company exchanged blows with that part of the mob pressing upon the Exchange Bank, and knocked several of them down. It was soon found, however, that the

force opposed to the mob was entirely too small to offer any thing like a successful resistance, and it was drawn off by the Sheriff. One man was heard thus hurrying the multitude.

We are plausible, law-abiding, law-abiding citizens—the officers appointed to see the laws executed are shamefully neglected, we, the mechanics of this city, have been swindled out of our hard earnings—we have now assembled to demand our dues or satisfaction, and won to the officer who will order the militia to fire upon us! We have been robbed by their negligence, and now would they shoot us to rid themselves of the responsibility of their neglect! Let them do it—they will learn what it is to be in the working community when roused to a sense of their wrongs!

This, as near as we can recollect, is the substance of the remarks of the man whom we heard speaking—who he was, we have not learned—but we have no doubt he spoke the sentiments of most of that vast multitude.

Officers were now made by some of our oldest and most respected citizens, to disperse the crowd, by addressing it in earnest, and appealing to those committing it individually. These were entirely unsuccessful, and some of those who thus exerted themselves were much maltreated. At the request of the Sheriff, Judge Kane read the riot act, and the Sheriff himself addressed the crowd. But all was unavailing. A rush was made for the Exchange Bank—which had been redeeming its own paper, but refused to redeem the notes of the West Union (broken) Bank, with which Mr. Bates had formerly been connected—it was violently assailed, and soon riddled as completely as the others had been.

The mob had now undisputed possession of the ground, and worked with deliberation. Being through with the Exchange Bank, it crossed over the street to the Broker's Shop of Mr. Leongee, who has long been absent, through his connection with the checks of Ohio, Arnold and Company, and other shambles. This was deliberately broken open, and its contents scattered about and destroyed, as had been those of the three banks.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank was "run" upon throughout the day, but not much of all its paper that was presented—much of it with bankable funds. It was threatened and after the destruction of Leung's office surrounded by a furious populace, but escaped. Its officers had the good judgment to keep it open after regular hours. By doing this, and redeeming readily to the last, it was saved.

A Number of brokers, for real or supposed connection with Shambles Manufacturers heretofore, were threatened, but not molested. Soon after dark, the mob had dispersed and by six o'clock the streets were clear and quiet.

During the day, seven or eight arrests were made. Those, however were chiefly of persons found with money or other effects of the Banks in their possession, and not of the ringleaders of the mob, or active participants in the outrages.

Baltimore may now hide her diminished head, Cincinnati is beyond any competitor, entitled to the appellation of mob City.—Statesman.

## GRANVILLE BANK.

The decision of the Court in reference to the Graniteville Bank, notified in our columns last evening of yesterday, is of much importance to the people of this section. It stops the institution of all power or pretence to have money and bank notes issued, and leaves the people facing with the mere shambles factories of the day.

The notes of this Society have found a large portion of the currency in the interior part of the State, where they have generally been regarded as valid. By this decision, these notes before the 23d of March, 1842, are dependent upon upon the favor of the issuers for redemption—the court having positively determined that the holders of unauthorized paper issued prior to that date could not bring an action to compel payment.

Under these circumstances, it becomes our duty to warn the public against it. An agency of the Society is now located in this city—whether to set out or to redeem its paper, or both, we are not apprised. Let the people beware how they take it. Without power to compel payment, with nothing to rely upon, the holders of the paper will be putting their fingers in the fire, most certainly, to get burned again.—Cin. Enquirer.

**MORE APPROPRIATION.**—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 10th inst. contains a card from the Editor of the Commercial Bank in New Orleans, from which it appears that the first and second floors of that institution are minus to the amount of \$25,145 15.

They were arrested and held to bail in \$1000 each, which was subsequently forfeited by their non-appearance to answer.

**AMERICAN IN RUSSIA.**—A fire broke out on Monday night, in Astrakhan, which destroyed a large portion of the city, and a large number of persons were killed. The fire spread in a few minutes to the city, in which a fire of powder exploded. The fire rapidly spread, and several stores and other buildings were destroyed before the progress could be arrested. There were about thirty officers, and the total loss is estimated at \$40,000.

**CONFLAGRATION.**—The conflagration of Saturday night broke out about 10 o'clock, in a wooden building adjoining the Ohio House, on Woodward Avenue. The wind blew strong, and the flames spread along the line of wooden buildings on Woodward street, with an impetuosity which defied every attempt to restrain them.

The Ohio House with the wooden building adjoining it, was the first to fall; and we regret to learn that Mr. Shaw is a heavy sufferer.

After attacking this block the flames spread with intense fury, to the wooden buildings on Woodbridge street—taking in their course the sheds and barns which filled up the interior space between the burning buildings and the house on Jefferson Avenue. The large brick buildings, opposite the bank, in which the Free Press office was located, and the materials of the Free Press were entirely destroyed.

Before the flames had made much progress in the building last named, the fire had taken full hold of the wooden buildings on Jefferson Avenue, and communicated to the other brick buildings. In a few minutes the entire square fronting on the avenue, was in a solid sheet of flame.

The building in which the Advertiser office was located, was the last to fall. The others were of wood, and were filled with presses, crockery, and hardware, and as soon as the flames gave way, the walls fell. At about three o'clock, not a stone of the twenty-five buildings which stood upon the square, remained. Every thing had been swept away

and two hundred thousand dollars' worth of property, lay in ruins. But no human effort could have prevented it. Every thing which men could do, was done by the firemen. Through the long contest, they fought like gallant spirits, as they are. But the fire was too long for them, and they could not restrict him to the boundary of the square. And by doing this, they saved millions of property. —Detroit Paper.

**FLORIDA, Dec. 20, 1841.**

Colonel Worth has recently returned from an excursion into the Everglades: His search for Indians was fruitless. No recent sign was found, to direct to their place of retreat. A force of about 1,300 men from the army, and navy is still sent over the Southern portion of the Peninsula, which is actively engaged, and is likely to afford them little security in their hiding places for any length of time.

Since the Colonel's return, the chief Alligator, (one of the mediating deputation from the West) who had been sent out to seek an interview with some of San Jose's or the Prophet's people, has come in, having succeeded in his object so far as to meet with Wex shago, a chief of some note, belonging to the Prophet and Sam Jones' party. Three of their warriors came in with Alligator who left the remainder, (I understand about 40 men, women, and children,) on their way in, 60 miles off. In the Northern region, things also were a favorable aspect. A considerable number of Creeks are said to have accepted the terms offered them, and have re-appeared at that classic spot associated with Gen. Gaines' celebrated achievement, called the "Cave of the White-shoulder." The steamboat Isis, with Lieutenant Sprague of the 5th, has been sent to receive and bring them in here.

**MORE MURDERS.**—The St. Augustine News furnishes the following account of the recent Indian massacre, at Maudslin:

On Friday last, (or a few days previous,) a party of 21 Indian warriors came into the neighborhood of the Maudslin settlement, which is situated on the east bank of St. Johns, 20 miles north of this city, and 15 miles above Jacksonville.

Approaching the house of William Hartley, they fired three rifles, killing Mrs. Hartley, and her child of a year old, and Mr. Domingo Accotto. A Mr. Mulpus, who also was in the house and shot—he ran for the pine barren, and there died. The infant was killed by the ball which killed the mother. They then proceeded to the other plan where the alarmed inhabitants managed to escape from their houses, as though by a miracle. The houses of Nathaniel and George Hartley were successively visited, plundered and burned, with the outbuildings—they then returned to the house of William Hartley, which they also plundered and fired; the bodies of his wife and child and of Mr. Accotto were consumed.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Envoys.—It is an error to suppose



# FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1842.

**Alas, poor Whiggy.**—From the news received this week from Washington we infer that the mighty Whig party is about dissolving to its original elements. In fact it is already spoken of as the late Whig party. The Bankrupt Law and the Distribution Act, the two measures which they took so much glory to themselves for enacting at the Extra Session—are in a fair way of being repealed! A resolution, introduced by a Whig member of the House of Representatives, has been adopted, by a handsome majority, instructing the judiciary committee to report a bill repealing the Bankrupt Law. The law may perhaps be saved, by amending it so as to include corporations; but then it will no longer be a Whig measure, as this very feature is what the Democrats contended for, but which the Whigs, confident in their fancied strength, bitterly opposed. Without this amendment, the bill will assuredly be repealed. Nor is this other measure in a better predicament. Whig extravagance has already rendered poor Uncle Sam insolvent, and this plan of alienating his resources has shaken his credit, so that the loan of twelve millions authorized at the extra session has not been half taken. In the mean time the government is in a pinch—the members of Congress want money to pay their board and grog bills, and other little et cetera—and there is not the first red cent in the treasury. The only resource now, is to issue treasury notes, and this measure cannot be carried through Congress without the repeal of the Distribution Act.

Let these two measures be repealed, and what then remains of the boasted relief measures of the Extra Session? This Extra Session, be it remembered, was a Whig measure. The Whigs at that session had an overwhelming and overbearing majority in both branches of Congress. Apart from these two bills, what was accomplished by that Extra Session? If we remember rightly, little else was done, except to vilify, insult, and attempt to "head" a President of their own electing; to grant a large sum of money to the widow of Gen. Harrison; to create a national debt of several millions; and to squander some hundreds of thousands of the public money in the expenses of that session. If any of our readers can see the relief of these measures, or the better times that have sprung from them, we will acknowledge that they are blessed with keener optics than ours.

But the fact is, the Whig leaders are panic struck; they see the "hand-writing on the wall." An insulted and deceived people spoke to them in a voice not to be misunderstood, at the late elections. They feel that they have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Whiggy is, or soon will be, among the things that were.

**Stapp's and Noble's Reports.**—These reports are so very lengthy that we have not yet had time to examine them—nor do we anticipate much pleasure in their perusal. It is truly sickening to read the detailed account of the manner in which the bonds have been wheedled from the State Agents by a set of swindling brokers and shavers, who seem to have been the only capitalists with whom our poor Hoosier commissioners could venture to attempt negotiating their bonds.

Gen. Stapp, according to Gov. Noble's Report, is a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000, to which may be added upwards of \$40,000 of credits, which he claims, but Noble says ought to be rejected, making his delinquency exceed \$65,000. No wonder we have a "suspended debt" due us of three millions, on which we are expected to pay interest. If this debt could be cancelled, and the commissioners suspended, it would be no more than justice.

The Legislature has resolved to adjourn on the 31st inst.

**BIDDLE & CO.**—The indictments found by the Philadelphia grand jury against Biddle and other officers of the late U. S. Bank have been quashed for some informality.

"Little rogues must submit to fate, But great ones may enjoy the world in state." Since the above was in type, we learn that a complaint has been entered before the Recorder against Messrs. Biddle, Jaudon, and others for a conspiracy to rob the stockholders of the U. S. Bank, and that these worthies have been arrested and held to bail. The prosecutor is brother to the new postmaster of Philadelphia.

**THE PRESIDENT.**—Hon. Jas. Buchanan has been nominated by several papers in Pennsylvania as a democratic candidate for President. This truly is "taking time by the forelock." You had better wait, gentlemen, a year or two, and not endeavour to anticipate the action of a National Convention. Whig Congressmen may be allowed to neglect the business of the people, and receive their eight dollars per day for President-making; but the people expect better things of their democratic editors.

The Hon. "Solitude" Ewing has been nominated for the Presidency by an Ohio Whig paper. We could best him just as easily as any other Whig that might be started. Salt would not save him.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The Governor of Pennsylvania, in his late message, recommends that all banks whose charters are about to expire be wound up and closed. By adopting this course, he says, in a few years the state would be rid of a number of useless institutions which have both embarrassed the finances of the state, and promoted the present vitiated state of the currency. He also recommends that an early day, not to be later than the 1st June next, should be fixed for the resumption of specie payments.

The state has lost 1,255,546 dollars by not selling out the stock they held in various banks—a measure which has been repeatedly recommended to the Legislature by the Executive.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—The citizens of Rhode Island have just determined to adopt a Constitution. They have hitherto been joggling along very contentedly under a Royal Charter granted to their great-grandfathers by King Charles! Under this charter the right of suffrage was monopolized by a very insignificant portion of the inhabitants called *freemen*; but a new light has just dawned upon these benighted Rhode Islanders, by which they have made the important discovery that "all men are created free and equal."

**OHIO.**—Ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon was nominated gubernatorial candidate, by the Democratic Convention at Columbus, on the 8th inst. Success attend him!

**Ladies' Companion.**—The January number of this beautiful publication has been received. Its contents are entirely original, including articles from several of the most celebrated authors in America; it is embellished with two splendid engravings, and a plate of Winter Fashions. The embellishments alone are well worth the price of the work. To the Ladies—especially those not already in possession of a *Companion*—we cordially recommend this publication. The prospectus will be found on our last page.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1842.

Dear Sir.—The Senate is still engaged in the discussion of the new "Fiscality." Mr. Woodbury made one of his best speeches against it today. The leading members of both parties in the Senate have already condemned it in unmeasured terms, and I shall be surprised if it secures the support of more than five or six members of that body.

The tariff question came up again today in the lower house, on a motion to empower the committee on manufactures to whom it was referred, a few days' time to send for and examine witnesses upon the question of the necessity of protective duties. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, in a very happy style, attacked the measure, and in a very eloquent manner showed up the object of this information to be to protect manufactures at the expense of all other interests in the country. Mr. Wise followed, and tilted at his late ally, the Eastern Federalists, in due style.

What a beautiful compound of heterogeneous interests and principles was stuck together in the formation of the late Whig party. I say, late Whig party, because there is no such party now in existence, the whole mass having fermented and exploded, as a barrel of elder would under the rays of an August sun. The fire from these two Whigs upon the ranks of the Tariff faction proving too warm, the House laid the subject aside for the time, and went into committee of the whole upon a bill reported from the committee of ways and means to authorize the issue of five millions of treasury notes. Deep must have been the mortification of the Whigs to be compelled to report this measure which had been so often by them denounced as unconstitutional and trifling in their opponents. But the truth can no longer be concealed that the government is aground, and this is the last resort to save it from a perfect panic. It may be strange to some at a distance that there should be a proposition to issue treasury notes which the government by the present laws are authorized to borrow twelve millions, six only of which amount has been borrowed. But the truth is, and can no longer be concealed, that the credit of the government is not such that capitalists will trust it, and it can't borrow the money! Neither is this strange; for who would lend an individual money who was annually dividing amongst a set of profligate sons the revenue derived from the cultivation of his farm, whilst he was borrowing the money to support his family? Such a course could arrive at nothing short of bankruptcy in the end. Such has been the course of this government, and such will be its end, unless it retraces its steps, and that specifically. Nothing but a repeal of that miserable and silly Distribution Act will give capitalists in this or other countries confidence in our ability to meet our obligations. I call it both miserable and silly, because it had the double effect to prostrate beyond redemption the credit of the states, at the same time that it destroyed all confidence in the general government. Look at the wretched and rapid decline of the state bonds since the passing of this act. Nor need any person wonder at it; for assuredly the state that would be *lase and scroful* enough to take this miserable bribe will in the end refuse to pay its honest debt. Do not surprise; there is but a short step from a loss of self-respect to *lase dishonor*. The man or state that will stand still and be bribed to do a dishonorable act, will soon do the act without the inducement. But I must stop this vein, for it fires my blood and humbles my pride to contemplate, much less write on this subject.

In haste, Yours, &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11, 1842.

**MR. EDITOR:**—We are in a wild uproar just now. The eyes and noses are being called for the sixth time on the question of adjournment till to-morrow morning. This course is pursued by those who wish to debate further the bill to repeal the law of last winter, placing certain funds in the Bank. Mr. Hannegan made the concluding speech in favor of the repeal bill, and Brown of Marion, moved the previous question. Marshall of Madison, wanted to speak to the question in reply to Mr. Hannegan. The vote on adjournment has been 49 to 43. The house is in a state of perfect disorganization. The scene in my estimation was disgraceful. One man calls on the minority to leave the House. Another calls for the Sergeant-at-arms to take the other into custody. He can't do it—he can't do it—he shan't do it—he shan't do it, he heard from every quarter of the House. The vote is finally taken and the bill passed and notice given that a reconsideration will be moved in the morning. We adjourn and go home grinding our teeth and muttering imprecations.

Jan. 12.

To day we are calm, and are now going on smoothly. Nothing seems so much to rouse party feeling as the Bank. Indeed, the Bank question is the only one that has arrayed party against party this winter.

Your friend from Johnson (Doctor Ritchie) plainly intimates that all those who in any way favor the Banks are Bank minions, and such charges are about the only arguments that gentlemen as far as I can understand him, uses at any time to produce conviction on the minds of members.

The final vote on the "repeal bill" being up for reconsideration—the debate was continued by Bradley from Laporte, Marshall and Hannegan, and as usual resulted in the belief on the part of the friends of each speaker, that he had triumphed. Hannegan retorted handsomely, but was not as happy on the whole, as on the evening before. Marshall made a good speech but his voice broke down. I think it most unfortunate that such feelings should be generated by this Bank question. And what is quite as unfortunate, is, that if Doctor Ritchie is right, the whole democracy of Allen is a by-dra bank minion. I hope, however, that we may outlive the imputation and do good service yet in the cause of human rights and true democracy.

The law making "White-dog" receivable for Canal Land, interest as well as principal, will be the law of the land in a day or two. The new lands lately selected in the Miami reserve, will be brought into market during the present year, and I hope that thereby "White-dog" will be made good.

Since writing the above the Governor has sent in his approval to a bill which brings more canal land into market and makes "White-dog" receivable for principle and interest.

We have just come out of committee of the whole on the Bank Committee bill. One important amendment was made in committee and concurred in by the House.

To wit: the bill as reported to the House, proposed to pay the Branches at Lafayette and Fort Wayne out of the proceeds of the Wabash & Erie Canal lands—according to the amendment these with all the other branches are to be paid out of the sinking and surplus revenue funds, of which as reported by the commissioners there is the sum of \$746,558.35. The debt due the various Branches is \$693,196.48, and it is believed that a sufficient amount of this fund can be made available.

It is late and I must conclude.

Respectfully, W.

LIBERTY MILLS, Jan. 15, 1842.

Dear Sir:—I send you some toasts, drank at a celebration of the EIGHTH, at this place, with the request of a housefull of warmhearted, enthusiastic democrats, that you will publish them. Although the day was unfavorable and the roads bad, yet several hundreds were assembled, and listened to an oration, (pertinent and eloquent, full of noble sentiment and glowing patriotism,) by Gabriel Swihart, Esq., a sound democrat and farmer. After which some sixty or more sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Mr. James Myers. C. V. N. Lent, President, assisted by Col. Jones R. Daly, as Vice President. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drank.

## REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The 27th anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. While each successive year steals over the honored brow of the illustrious chief, it but adds new lustre to the brilliancy of the deed, and increased affection and gratitude towards its immortal hero.

2. Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans.—Next to the immortal Washington, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

3. The victory of New Orleans.—History affords no parallel to the splendor of the achievement. It has covered the American arms with a lustre that future ages in vain endeavor to emulate.

Three cheers one gun.

4. Gen. Packenham.—Hushed to sleep by Old Hickory's thunder; one horn off of John Bull; and may his next hostile effort make him a muley.

Three cheers one gun.

5. The President of the U. S.

Three cheers one gun.

6. The ex-Presidents of the United States. Men of tried patriotism and incorruptible integrity, the patriarchs of a great nation—none live more illustrious as soldiers, more renowned as scholars, more profound as statesmen.

Three cheers one gun.

7. The seven brave Americans who fell at the battle of New Orleans.—Like those who fell at the plains of Marathon, they deserve immortal honors at the hands of their countrymen.

Drank silent and standing.

8. The second war of our Independence. How hushed the voice and mute the tongue, of those who once declared it "unbecoming in a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victories of their countrymen."

Six cheers and one gun.

9. The United States.—Like the Sun in the Solar system, may she be the centre around which all other nations shall revolve in their progress towards universal liberty.

Three cheers one gun.

10. The Navy of the United States.—The right arm of our national defence. The names of a Jones, a Decatur, a Lawrence and a Perry have surrounded it with a halo of glory, that time can never dim.

Three cheers one gun.

11. A well organized Militia.—The battles of the Thames, of Lundy's Lane and New Orleans, afford convincing proof, that none need tremble for the liberties of

our country when confided to her citizen soldiers.

Three cheers one gun.

12. Queen Victoria.—God bless her!—But if she desires to retain for the brows of the Infant Prince of Wales, her trans-Atlantic jewel, she would do well to make immediate reparation for the burning of the Caroline, and abandon her claim to the Arcostook.

Three cheers one gun.

13. The American Eagle.—Our own as well as Jove's favorite bird; let the British Lion beware of its talons.

Three cheers one gun.

14. The soldiers of the last war.—Rome gave to her heroes triumphs, Greece statues and festivals, but America gives to hers the heart's dearest treasure, the spontaneous affection and gratitude of a free people.

Three cheers one gun.

15. The Fair.—Though lost in our toasts, the first in our hearts. Whenever a libertine invader shall hereafter dare to promise their beauty, as spoil to his ruthless soldiers, may a Jackson never be wanting to defend them.

Nine cheers three guns.

**VOLUNTEER TOASTS.**

By Erastus Bingham.—The citizens of Eel River, may they ever be the first to do honor to military chieftains.

By Joel Hidy.—Thomas Jefferson, the Philosopher and Statesman—the apostle of liberty in the western hemisphere, may his counsels ever indicate the pathway to future generations.

By Joel Hidy.—Andrew Jackson—his arm prostrated the proud British Lion. His hand prostrated a monster not less dangerous to American liberty, the United States Bank.

By Albert Bass.—The President of the United States—accidents will happen in the best of families.

By Jones R. Daley, Vice President.—Liberty Mills and Manchester, like twin sisters, may they grow together until they become consolidated into one immense city.

By Erastus Bingham, Esq.—Nicholas Biddle, the United States Bank and Daniel Webster—their political life depended upon their union, may they not be separated in death.

By Dr. C. V. N. Lent, President of the day. The valley of Eel River—unsurpassed in the fertility of its soil, the industry and enterprise of its citizens, the beauty and patriotism of its women.

**HURRAH FOR LITTLE DELAWARE!**—The Delaware State Journal says,—"It is a source of extreme gratification, that while so many of the States of the Union are so deeply involved in debt, that our own 'little Delaware' is not only without debt, but has an actual surplus of half a million in the Treasury. The Auditor's account, presented to the Legislature last winter shows the amount in the State Treasury to be \$518,693.92, including the School Fund, which was \$179,233.92. The estimate of the expenses for the year 1841 was \$16,414 and the State revenue for the same time \$23,810—being an income of \$7,396 above the outlay."

## THE BANKRUPT LAW—AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The whig party are in a pretty condition in relation to the Bankrupt Law. On Saturday last, Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, from Clay's district, presented a petition in the House of Congress, for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, and moved that on Tuesday (yesterday) a bill be reported to repeal said law. The instructions were positive to the Judiciary committee, and passed by a vote of 112 to 88. Thus, by a majority of 24, has the House resolved to undo what they did at the extra session!!!

The Legislature of Kentucky is said to be almost unanimous for repeal, and those who spoke on a resolution of instruction to that effect, said the people of the State were nearly unanimous for the repeal. But in Cincinnati, the "big whigs" are taking the other side, and will shew a real civil war that will swallow up a vast deal of that party!—Ohio Statesman.

**BANKRUPT LAW.**—At the meeting at the Custom House last evening, called by the friends of the bankrupt law, the following resolutions were passed by large majorities. The first resolution was passed by a majority of about three fourths, when about half of those present retired, supposing that the business was over. After much confusion, the chairman not being able to control the meeting, retired. The meeting was then re-organized, and all the resolutions submitted in a lump, and with but two or three dissenting voices:

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the late bankrupt law which passed at the extra session of Congress, so far as the same is retrospective in its operation, is contrary to the spirit, if not the letter of the Federal Constitution; that it impairs the obligation of contract, violates private right, and is at war with every principle of public policy. And in the opinion of this meeting, the best interests of society require an immediate repeal of the law.

2. Resolved, That a general bankrupt law, designed to be permanent, should be prospective in its operation upon contracts, and that all incorporated banks and other monetary institutions should be embraced within its provisions.

3. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting a prospective bankrupt law, well guarded against frauds, including corporations within its provisions, would be beneficial to the permanent interest of the country. Louisville Journal.

**U. S. BANK OFFICERS ARRESTED.**—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that on Thursday morning Mr. AUSTIN MORTON, Esq. appeared before Recorder VAUX and made oath against NICHOLAS BIDDLE, JOSEPH ANDREWS, and THOMAS DUNLAP, charging them with a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of the Bank of the United States. Mr. Vaux had the process awarded. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, and Thomas Dunlap, appeared with their counsel, and gave bail in

ten thousand dollars each to appear on Thursday next at 4 o'clock, before the recorder, who will sit for a further hearing. Messrs. Andrews and Cowperthwait did not appear.

**CAUTION.**—The charter of the N. H. Bank at Portsmouth, expires *this day*, and no provision is made for redeeming its bills hereafter.—Portland Argus.

**NEW ORLEANS BANK.**—We copy the following from the New Orleans Advertiser, of the 24th ult.

A few days since, a suit was brought in Judge Jackson's court against the Atchafalaya Bank, for the recovery of five dollars, on a promissory note of that institution, payable on demand, the bank denied that it owed the money. Judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff, on proof being furnished that signatures were genuine. The marshal called at the bank with a writ of seizure. The cashier laid the matter before the board, and told the marshal to call again. He did so, when he was told that the bank could not pay the amount of the judgment: "I shall seize your banking house!" "It is mortgaged for more than its worth." "Your furniture, then?" "It does not belong to us." Whereupon the marshal returned to the property found!

And yet this bank dare issue its promissory notes as a measure of value to the community, and when sued to recover the amount of one of them, denies the debt, and when condemned to pay it by a tribunal of justice pleads that it has no property!

The Zanesville Gazette states that the Directors of the Zanesville Bank, have resolved to receive no further deposits, nor make any further collections, but are burning their paper and closing up their affairs.

The Chillicothe Gazette of the 4th instant, says—"The stockholders of the Chillicothe Bank met on yesterday, and passed a resolution instructing the Directors to wind up the affairs of the institution, it possible, by the 1st of January 1843. They also agreed upon presenting an offer to the State of Ohio, by which the State will be able to pay the debt due the Bank, for the \$581,000 loan, in the currency receivable by the State."

We learn this morning from Wooster, that the Farmers' Bank of Canton burst up on Monday. The Penitentiary is too good for such wholesale swindlers.—Cleveland Herald Jan. 12.

**UNITED STATES BANK.**—A new feature has been added to the astounding disclosures that have attended and followed the downfall of this institution. Promissory notes to a large amount, included among the assets that have passed into the hands of the assignees, are now said to be forgeries. This declaration is made by Mr. John M. Riddle, who being sued by the assignees, as endorser of three notes promising to pay \$100,717, has put in an affidavit of merits, in which he swears that he never endorsed the said notes or authorized any other person to do so; and that he had no knowledge whatever of their existence until he received notice of their protest.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

We are requested to caution the public against receiving notes of the Merchant's Banking Company of New York, payable four months after date, as it is believed there is no such institution, although an attempt is making in this city, and perhaps elsewhere to force them into circulation.—Nat. Intl.

**ANOTHER WIND UP.**—The Cleveland Herald says:

"We learn that the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie in this city, has also commenced the work of closing up its banking operations. Wind up or resume, say the people."

## Bank Riot in Cincinnati

From the Cincinnati Daily Message, Wednesday, January 12, 1842.

This city has been the scene of another Mob, of a most violent and disgraceful character. It commenced yesterday immediately after breakfast, and continued the greater part of the day, compassing in this time the destruction of the fixtures of the Cincinnati Bank, the Miami Exporting Bank, the Exchange Bank, and Lougee's Brokerage, with most of the books, evidences of debt, and papers of each.

The Miami Exporting Company exhausted all its means day before yesterday; and closed its doors before the usual time. Yesterday morning it did not open. The Cincinnati Bank opened, but soon found that it could not possibly stand the "run" upon it, and posted up a notice that it had "suspended for twenty days." This done, an effort was made to close the doors, but failed, owing to opposition from without, and in a few minutes its office was taken possession of by the holders of its bills. Violence commenced almost immediately, and by half past nine o'clock its fixtures, books, and papers, were scattered through the streets, and the forcing of its vaults attempted.

By this time the crowd had greatly increased in size, and a few bold hands forced the door of the Miami Exporting Company. The windows of this house were instantly battered down, its fixtures pitched into the streets, and such of its books and papers as had not been removed, destroyed. Its vault was then forced, and its contents, composed in part of defaced bills, and a little over twelve hundred dollars in specie, made way with.

There was at this time some cessation of violence; and a vigorous effort was made by the Sheriff, with the Protection Squad of the Fire Companies, and ten members of the citizen Guards under Captain Mitchell, to quell the disturbances, and disperse the mob. The captain Mitchell marched gallantly into the dense mass, now numbering several thousand persons, and was well supported by the small portion of his company that was with him.

The protection Company followed, and took position in front of the Exchange Bank, which was threatened, but ward off attack by continuing to redeem. Captain Mitchell was soon resisted in his attempts to preserve the remaining effects of the Cincinnati and Miami exporting Company Banks from destruction, and compelled to fire. One man was very severely wounded, and two or three slightly. About the same time the protection Company exchanged blows with that part of the mob pressing upon the Exchange Bank, and knocked several of them down. It was soon found, however, that the

force opposed to the mob was entirely too small to offer any thing like a successful resistance, and it was drawn off by the Sheriff.

One man was heard thus bawling the multitude.

We are peaceable, hardworking, law-abiding citizens—the officers appointed to execute our laws have shamefully neglected the trust reposed in them; as a consequence, we, the mechanics of this city, have been swindled out of our hard earnings—we have now assembled to demand our dues or satisfaction, and woe to the officer who will order the militia to fire upon us! We have been robbed by their negligence, and now would they shoot us to rid themselves of the responsibility of their neglect! Let them dare do it—they will learn what it is to beard the working community when roused to a sense of their wrongs!"

This, as near as we can recollect, is the substance of the remarks of the man whom we heard speaking—who he was, we have not learned—but we have no doubt he spoke the sentiments of most of that vast multitude.

Efforts were now made by some of our oldest and most respected citizens, to disperse the crowd, by addressing a mass, and appealing to those composing it individually. These were entirely unsuccessful, and some of those who thus exerted themselves were most maltreated. At the request of the Sheriff, Judge Este read the riot act, and the Sheriff himself addressed the crowd. But all was unavailing. A rush was made for the Exchange Bank—which had been redeeming its own paper, but refused to redeem the notes of the West Union (broken) Bank, with which Mr. Bates had (formerly been connected)—it was violently assailed, and soon riddled as completely as the others had been.

The mob had now undisputed possession of the ground, and worked with deliberation. Being through with the Exchange Bank, it crossed over the street to the Broker's Shop of Mr. Lougee, who has long been obnoxious, through his connexion with the checks of Otis, Arnold and Company, and other shippers. This was deliberately broken open, and its contents scattered about and destroyed, as had been those of the three banks.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank was "run" upon throughout the day, but redeemed all of its paper that was presented—much of it with bankable funds. It was threatened and after the destruction of Lougee's office surrounded by a furious populace, but escaped. Its officers had the good judgment to keep it open after regular hours. By doing this, and redeeming readily to the last, it was saved.

A number of brokers, for real or supposed connection with Shippers Manufacturers heretofore, were threatened, but not molested. Soon after dark, the mob had dispersed and by six o'clock the streets were clear and quiet.

During the day, seven or eight arrests were made. These, however were chiefly of persons found with money or other effects of the Banks in their possession, and not of the ringleaders of the mob, or active participants in the outrages.

Baltimore may now hide her diminished head. Cincinnati is beyond any competitor, entitled to the appellation of mob City.—Statesman.

## GRANVILLE BANK.

The decision of the Court in Bank, in reference to the Granville Society, noticed in our Columbus letter of yesterday, is of much importance to the people of this section. It strips the institution of all power or pretence to issue notes and transact business as a bank, and places it upon a footing with the mere shipplaster factories of the day.

The notes of this Society have formed a large portion of the currency in the interior part of this State, where they have generally been regarded as good. By this decision, those issued before the 23d of March, 1840, are dependent alone upon the honesty of the issuers for redemption—the court having previously determined that the holders of unauthorized paper issued prior to that date could not bring an action to compel payment.

Under these circumstances, it becomes our duty to warn the public against it. An agency of the Society is now located in this city—whether to put out notes to redeem its paper or not, we are not authorized to say. Let the people beware how they take it. With no power to compel payment, with nothing to rely upon but the honesty of the issuers—they will be putting their fingers in the fire, most certainly, to get burnt again.—Cin. Enquirer.

**More Abeyquialization.**—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 18th inst. contains a card from the Cashier of the Commercial Bank in that city from which it appears that the first and second tellers of that institution are minus the amount of \$26,148 15.

They were arrested and held to bail in \$1000 each, which was subsequently forfeited by their non-appearing to answer.

**ADRIAN IN RUINS.**—A fire broke out on Monday night, in Adrian, which destroyed a large portion of that enterprising village. It commenced in Crittenden's grocery, in which a keg of powder exploded. The fire rapidly spread, and several stores and other buildings were destroyed. The progress of the progress could be arrested. There were about thirty sufferers, and the total loss is estimated at \$40,000.

**CONFLAGRATION.**—The conflagration of Saturday night broke out about 10 o'clock, in a wooden building adjoining the Ohio House, on Woodward avenue. The wind blew strong, and the flames spread along the line of wooden buildings on Woodward street, with an impetuosity which defied every attempt to restrain them.

The Ohio House with the wooden building adjoining it, was the first to fall; and we regret to learn that Mr. Shaw is a heavy sufferer.

After attacking this block the flames spread with intense fury, to the wooden buildings on Woodward street—taking in their course the sheds and barns which filled up the interior space between the burning buildings and the house on Jefferson avenue.

The large brick buildings, opposite the bank, in which the Free Press office was located, and the materials of the Free Press were entirely destroyed.

Before the flames had made much progress in the building last named, the fire had taken fast hold of the wooden buildings on Jefferson avenue, and communicated to the other brick buildings. In a few minutes the entire square fronting on the avenue, was in a solid sheet of flame.

The building in which the Advertiser office was located, was the last to fall. The others were filled with heavy materials, presses, crockery, and hardware, and as soon as the flames gave way, the walls fell. At about three o'clock, not one of the twenty-five buildings which stood upon the square, remained. Every thing had been swept away

and two hundred thousand dollars worth of property, lay in ruins. But so human effort could have prevented it. Every thing which men could do, was done by the firemen.—Through the long contest, they fought like gallant spirits, and they won. But the foe was too huge for them, and they could but restrict him to the boundary of the square. And by doing this, they saved millions of property.—Detroit Paper.



DR. LEWIS BECK  
RESPECTFULLY gives notice to his friends  
and acquaintances that he has returned  
to his native country, and that he does not  
wish to continue the practice of Physic and Sur-  
gery. Those who are indebted to him for any  
services, may please call on him at his resi-  
dence, in Park Way, and settle them. Cash or cur-  
rent bank notes, or the order of any bank, or  
any produce at the highest and best prices will be re-  
ceived in payment of the same. He has also attended  
to the calling of his Willing, Jan. 1st. 1842



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